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1999 Bribe Payers Index
1999 Corruption Perceptions Index

More information explaining the meaning of these surveys can be found in our press relea
on the BPI/CPI.
The Questions & Answers document, as well as separate framework documents for both t
BPI and CPI offer extensive background information to these important indices.
Read some reactions to the 1999 BPI and CPI.

Previous CPIs are currently archived at the University of Göttingen's Internet Center for
Corruption Research. A comprehensive survey of press clippings on the 1999 indexes can a
be found there.

1999 Transparency International Bribe Payers Index (BPI) Ranking 19 Leading Exporters		
Rank	Country	Score
1	Sweden	8.3
2	Australia	8.1
	Canada	8.1
4	Austria	7.8
5	Switzerland	7.7
6	Netherlands	7.4
7	United Kingdom	7.2
8	Belgium	6.8
9	Germany	6.2
	United States	6.2

Notes:

The questions related to leading exporters paying bribes to senior public officials. The standard error in the results was 0.2 or less. In the scoring: 10 represents a perceived level of negligible bribery, while 0 represents responses indicating very high levels of bribery.

This index is also accompanied by an extensive **framework document**.

11	Singapore	5.7
12	Spain	5.3
13	France	5.2
14	Japan	5.1
15	Malaysia	3.9
16	Italy	3.7
17	Taiwan	3.5
18	South Korea	3.4
19	China (including Hong Kong)	3.1

This new survey, conducted in 14 emerging market countries, involved detailed questions more than 770 senior executives at major companies, chartered accountancies, chambers commerce, major commercial banks and law firms. These respondents did include foreign nationals and executives at international firms. The questions concerned the propensity to bribe senior public officials by corporations.

The BPI poll respondents were in the following emerging market countries that between t account for more than 60 percent of total imports of all emerging market economies:

Asia/Pacific	Latin America	Europe	Africa
India	Argentina	Hungary	Morocco
Indonesia	Brazil	Poland	Nigeria
Philippines	Colombia	Russian Fed.	South Afr
South Korea			
Thailand			

The 1999 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

Country Rank	Country	1999 CPI Score	Standard Deviation	Surveys Used
1	Denmark	10.0	0.8	9
2	Finland	9.8	0.5	10
3	New Zealand	9.4	0.8	9

1999 CPI Notes

1999 CPI Score -
relates to perceptions of th degree of corruption as se by business people, risk analysts and the general public, and ranges betwee

	Sweden	9.4	0.6	10
5	Canada	9.2	0.5	10
	Iceland	9.2	1.2	6
7	Singapore	9.1	0.9	12
8	Netherlands	9.0	0.5	10
9	Norway	8.9	0.8	9
	Switzerland	8.9	0.6	11
11	Luxembourg	8.8	0.9	8
12	Australia	8.7	0.7	8
13	United Kingdom	8.6	0.5	11
14	Germany	8.0	0.5	10
15	Hong Kong	7.7	1.6	13
	Ireland	7.7	1.9	10
17	Austria	7.6	0.8	11
18	USA	7.5	0.8	10
19	Chile	6.9	1.0	9
20	Israel	6.8	1.3	9
21	Portugal	6.7	1.0	10
22	France	6.6	1.0	10
	Spain	6.6	0.7	10
24	Botswana	6.1	1.7	4
25	Japan	6.0	1.6	12
	Slovenia	6.0	1.3	6
27	Estonia	5.7	1.2	7
28	Taiwan	5.6	0.9	12
29	Belgium	5.3	1.3	9
	Namibia	5.3	0.9	3
31	Hungary	5.2	1.1	13
32	Costa Rica	5.1	1.5	7
	Malaysia	5.1	0.5	12

10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Surveys Used -
refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. Seventeen surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included into the 1999 CPI.

Standard Deviation -
indicates differences in the values of the sources: the greater the standard deviation, the greater the differences of perceptions of a country among the sources.

This index is also accompanied by an extensive **framework document**.

34	South Africa	5.0	0.8	12
	Tunisia	5.0	1.9	3
36	Greece	4.9	1.7	9
	Mauritius	4.9	0.7	4
38	Italy	4.7	0.6	10
39	Czech Republic	4.6	0.8	12
40	Peru	4.5	0.8	6
41	Jordan	4.4	0.8	6
	Uruguay	4.4	0.9	3
43	Mongolia	4.3	1.0	3
44	Poland	4.2	0.8	12
45	Brazil	4.1	0.8	11
	Malawi	4.1	0.5	4
	Morocco	4.1	1.7	4
	Zimbabwe	4.1	1.4	9
49	El Salvador	3.9	1.9	4
50	Jamaica	3.8	0.4	3
	Lithuania	3.8	0.5	6
	South Korea	3.8	0.9	13
53	Slovak Republic	3.7	1.5	9
54	Philippines	3.6	1.4	12
	Turkey	3.6	1.0	10
56	Mozambique	3.5	2.2	3
	Zambia	3.5	1.5	4
58	Belarus	3.4	1.4	6
	China	3.4	0.7	11
	Latvia	3.4	1.3	7
	Mexico	3.4	0.5	9
	Senegal	3.4	0.8	3
63	Bulgaria	3.3	1.4	8
	Egypt	3.3	0.6	5

	Ghana	3.3	1.0	4
	Macedonia	3.3	1.2	5
	Romania	3.3	1.0	6
68	Guatemala	3.2	2.5	3
	Thailand	3.2	0.7	12
70	Nicaragua	3.1	2.5	3
71	Argentina	3.0	0.8	10
72	Colombia	2.9	0.5	11
	India	2.9	0.6	14
74	Croatia	2.7	0.9	5
75	Ivory Coast	2.6	1.0	4
	Moldova	2.6	0.8	5
	Ukraine	2.6	1.4	10
	Venezuela	2.6	0.8	9
	Vietnam	2.6	0.5	8
80	Armenia	2.5	0.4	4
	Bolivia	2.5	1.1	6
82	Ecuador	2.4	1.3	4
	Russia	2.4	1.0	13
84	Albania	2.3	0.3	5
	Georgia	2.3	0.7	4
	Kazakhstan	2.3	1.3	5
87	Kyrgyz Republic	2.2	0.4	4
	Pakistan	2.2	0.7	3
	Uganda	2.2	0.7	5
90	Kenya	2.0	0.5	4
	Paraguay	2.0	0.8	4
	Yugoslavia	2.0	1.1	6
93	Tanzania	1.9	1.1	4
94	Honduras	1.8	0.5	3
	Uzbekistan	1.8	0.4	4

96	Azerbaijan	1.7	0.6	5
	Indonesia	1.7	0.9	12
98	Nigeria	1.6	0.8	5
99	Cameroon	1.5	0.5	4

The methodology of the BPI

The attached Questions & Answers section of this press release provides the details of how BPI poll was conducted. The BPI table reflects the answers by the respondents to the Gallu International (GAI) poll of the following exact question:

"In the business sectors with which you are familiar, please indicate whether companies from the following countries [list of 19 leading exporting countries] are very likely, quite likely or unlikely to pay bribes to win or retain business in this country."

The respondents included senior executives at major companies, chartered accountancies, national chambers of commerce, major commercial banks and law firms. Politicians and ci servants, for example, were not included in this first poll. The 14 countries selected represe good cross- section of leading emerging markets' importing countries and it is possible tha future years the BPI poll will embrace a larger number of countries. The data is robust, wit very high level of consensus, in most cases, in the views shared between the main five categories of respondents. Furthermore, the rate of non-response for the exporting countr (the "don't know/not relevant" category in the questionnaire) is low. In the BPI, the 0.2 standard error, referred to in the table on page 2 of this press release, was calculated trea the observation as a simple random sample.

The BPI data published today is part of a larger set of information now being fully reviewe Transparency International. The respondents were interviewed personally by trained interviewers and responded to a questionnaire inquiring about trends over the past years, reasons for the use of bribery, the response to the new OECD Convention and other aspec transnational corruption. TI expects to release a full report based on a comprehensive anal of the data collected by Gallup International (GIA) in coming weeks. Please read the frame document for more information.

The methodology of the CPI

TI has recently been reviewing the impact of the CPI and ways to improve the application surveys to raise public understanding of corruption. One result has been the inclusion of 9 countries this year, compared to 85 last year and 52 in 1997.

The author of the index, Dr. Johann Graf Lambsdorff of Göttingen University, noted that t

methods used to compile the CPI ensured that no misleading perceptions of individual countries entered the system. "The data in the 1999 CPI may disappoint some government especially in countries where distinct efforts to curb corruption have been initiated. To be the CPI may not capture very recent anti-corruption actions in countries. We encourage po makers, the media and researchers to seek additional information to complement the CPI rankings, before drawing final conclusions about the economic environment in individual countries. This especially applies to countries ranked on the CPI where the standard deviat large and where the number of surveys used is small." Please read the framework docume more information.

The CPI sources used in 1999 are provided in a separate table.

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